

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

GOVERNOR'S PAGE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1837.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This morning's Mail brings us no further news from New Hampshire. There can be no doubt of the election of Isaac Hill, though by a small majority.

The character of the legislature is still doubtful. The majority in the House will be very small on either side. There is a variance of several hundred votes in the Senatorial return. If the Boston papers are correct, the Senate is divided. Some Whigs to the Tories. If, on the contrary, the *Portuguese Journal* is right, there are five Whigs and six Tories.

- Extract from the correspondence of the New York Daily Express.

Warriner, Thursday evening,

March 16, 1837.

The death of the Hon. Timothy J. Carter, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Maine (Oxford District) has again disturbed the members of the House in mourning, and closed for a session, all public business.

Mr. Carter died at 10 o'clock on Wednesday Evening. His wife, and some other relations attended his deathbed. Mr. Evans announced the death of his friend and colleague in brief, affecting and most eloquent eulogy, which closed the silence and attention of all present. Mr. Ruggles announced the death of Mr. Carter in the Senate, after the proceedings of the House had been announced. Both Houses have adjourned over to Saturday when the burial will take place.

Mr. Buchanan presented the preamble and resolutions of the Loco-foco meeting held in New York, in favor of the Government Bank bill of abominations before the Senate. Mr. Tipton presented a memorial against this experimental monster, and in favor of a national Bank. The signs of the times look more propitious. Ru minor says, that the odious section, (Calhoun's amendment, requiring the public dues to be paid in specie,) will be stricken from the bill; the motion to be made by a Van Buren man. The Missouri bear will growl on Monday next.

In the announcement of the death of our Representative from Oxford District, by Mr. Ruggles in the Senate and by Mr. Evans in the House of Representatives, we recognize a return to Parliamentary usage, these gentlemen being the oldest members of Congress from our State. The deviation from this usage in the case of the death of Mr. Cilley, in order to give Messrs. Williams and Fairfield an opportunity to sound the alarm of conspiracy and murder which was easily caught and re-echoed by the loco-foco press, will not soon be forgotten.

The candidates for Governor in New Hampshire, what their neighbors think of them.

State Wm. The Loco-foco candidate lives in Concord. Mr. Wilson, the Whig candidate received 100 majority in that town! Mr. Wilson now in Keene, and there he received a majority of 248!!!

LAW REPORTER. This is the name of a new semi-monthly periodical lately issued from the office of Weeks, Jordan & Co. of Boston. The object of its work is exclusively of a legal character, and so far as imports, is clearly intended as a reporter of recent legal decisions. For this purpose, the Editors have made arrangements with independent law offices in various States of the Union, and in England, to be furnished with the earliest information of important judicial decisions, which will be given in a condensed form in the Reporter, several months previous to their appearance in the volumes of the Reports. In addition to this, a digest of the latest reports will be given in each number. Under the head of *THE JUDGE AND THE LAW*, the Editors propose to give their readers "sketches of living American lawyers and judges," and, judging from the manner in which this department has been filled in the first number, by a sketch of Chancellor Kent, we have little doubt that the part of the work will be of general interest and utility. A notice of new publications is proposed; as is also a quarterly list of attractive, among their subscribers. General intelligence and useful information of a legal character will find a place under the head of *MISCELLANEOUS*.

It cannot but be evident, especially to the members of the profession, that such a work is much needed; and that the want is but poorly supplied by the *Juris Doctor*, the only work of the kind, we believe, published in New England. Being a periodical, generally expires before the publication of its contents, we made public in the volume of its reports, that great inconvenience would result to the profession and the public, if the want of an earlier publication were to the want of an earlier publication.

State Wm. The Loco-foco candidate lives in Concord. Mr. Wilson, the Whig candidate received 100 majority in that town! Mr. Wilson now in Keene, and there he received a majority of 248!!!

State Wm. The Loco-foco candidate lives in Concord. Mr. Wilson, the Whig candidate received 100 majority in that town! Mr. Wilson now in Keene, and there he received a majority of 248!!!

made and our government is told explicitly that "the United States government cannot consent to any change in the boundary line, except by mutual agreement with it a decision of the Senate." The 16th of March, the St. John, became an integral part of the question.

The initiation seems plain, that no negotiation for an exchange of territory or privileges will be entered into, but the single point will be, how shall the disputed territory be divided between the parties. I fear that if we abandon the treaty language unchanged decided in our favor, and so much at variance with their claim, we shall leave a certainty for an uncertainty, and throw doubt, confusion and embarrassment over our claim, and our course of action, and yield to Great Britain, the great obstacle we now present to her grasping spirit, the solemn treaty of '33. And what security have we that any line can be fixed upon which shall be permanent, or what certainty is there that the new line may not be declared to be "impracticable," whenever it may come in contact with any of the plans or wishes of Great Britain? It would certainly be difficult to present a stronger and clearer case than we now do, and if diplomacy and skill can manufacture doubts and embarrassments in the discussion of the question as now presented, we may well despair of ever fixing a certain and unassailable line of boundary.

I am assured of injustice or severity in these remarks, I would point in justification to the remarkable progress of the doubts and assertions in relation to the treaty line of boundary. When the question as to which river was the St. Croix of the treaty, (which was the only question then in dispute) was before the commissioners, under the treaty of 1794, the British agent founded his principal argument for the westernmost river, upon the ground that a line due north from the source of that river, would only include a part of one of the rivers, (the St. John,) which have their mouth within New Brunswick.

He says, "the most accustomed and convenient rule in cases of this kind, is to leave to each power respectively the sources of those rivers that empty themselves, or whose mouth are within its territory upon the Sea Coast, if it can be done consistently with, or in conformity with the intent of the treaty."

"A line due north from the source of the western or main branch of the Schoodic or St. Croix, will fully secure this effect to the United States in every instance, also to Great Britain in all instances except in that of the river St. John, wherein it becomes impossible,

by reason that the sources of this river are to the westward, not only of the western boundary line of Nova Scotia, but of the source of the Penobscot and even the Kennebec, so that this north line must of necessity cross the St. John, but it will cross it in a part of it almost at the foot of the highlands, and where it ceases to be navigable.

But if a north line is traced from the source of the Chequamegon, it will not only cross the River St. John, within about fifty miles from Fredericton, the metropolis of New Brunswick, but will cut off the sources of the rivers which fall into the Bay Chaleur, if not of many others, probably of Miramichi, among them which fall into the gulf of St Lawrence, and thereby be productive of inconvenient consequences to the two powers, if not of contention between them, instead of terminating their differences in such a manner, as may be best calculated to produce mutual satisfaction and good understanding, which is one of the principal and avowed objects of the treaty."

At this time then, there was no doubt that the line running due north to the highlands of the treaty, must cross the St. John's river; and if the starting point was carried east, it is admitted that such line would cut off the Restigouche, which is nearly as far north as our claim. And certainly the line was to run equally far north whether the starting point was east or west, unless the highlands inclined to the south.

And yet we are now required as a preliminary, to admit that the St. John and the Restigouche are not Atlantic rivers.

In 1814, when the negotiations which resulted in the Treaty of Ghent were in progress, no reliance was made that our line did not extend beyond the St. John, and according to our present views, Great Britain by her negotiators expressly stated, that she "desires the revision of the frontier between her North American dominions and those of the United States, not with any view to an acquisition of territory, as such, but for the purpose of securing her possessions, and preventing future disputes."

And such a variation of the line of frontier as may secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax."

And when our negotiations peremptorily refused to agree to any cession of territory, the answer was that they "were not prepared to anticipate the objections contained in the note of the American Plenipotentiaries, that they were instructed to treat for the revision of their boundary lines, with statements which they have subsequently made, that they had no authority to cede any part, however insignificant, of the territories of the United States, although the proposal left it open for them to demand an equivalent for such cessions in territory or elsewhere."

And yet that territory, which they then offered to pay us for, is now claimed as their own, and that line which then was admitted and recognized as including the territory claimed by us, is now declared to be impracticable, and must be abandoned, and a more convenient one sought for, and established.

I feel most strongly that this question now presented, is one of very grave importance, and that the action now to be had by the Legislature, we believe, published in New England. Being a periodical, generally expires before the publication of its contents, and so much at variance with the treaty provisions, as to render it difficult to refer the whole question to the arbitration of the British Government.

Upon proceedings similar to us, that it could not be peremptorily rejected. But, although it was entertained, the answer to it closed the proposition with so many conditions, and so limited the powers of the commissioners, and required the power, (on our part,) of the - very important fact, that the St. John and Restigouche are not Atlantic rivers, that the original plan was at once deprived of all vitality or power, or weight, and in fact, the commissioners could have been only an agreement to abide by the same, provided both parties should be satisfied and content to it.

It's certainly somewhat remarkable, that the assumed fact is true, yes, that the treaty line cannot be laid down or fixed according to the treaty, that is, much unwillingness is exhibited to have an attempt to ascertain it; and Great Britain is so strongly convinced of the justice of her claim, that she is determined to abide by the same, as far as possible, in reference to the whole question.

She is determined and resolute. The British Government, I suppose, will, in the course of the year, make a final adjustment of the boundary line, and fix it, and then, if we do not like it, we can always go to arbitration, or to the arbitration of the British Government.

But the question is, what is to be done? We have to endeavor to get the British Government to change their language, and to accept our language, and to encourage them to do so, in attempting to obtain the treaty language.

Or, we have to submit to the British Government to the effect that the St. John, is an integral part of the question.

Tony Veracity. The Municipal Election on Monday went forward without any difficulty, and Argent.

DIED. At Hampden on the 15th inst. Emery H. Leyson, son of Oliver H. Leyson, aged 8 months and 21 days. Published in Portland, please copy.

BANGOR LYCEUM. MEETING THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Lecture on the "History of Bangor," by Dr. John Wyman, Sec.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Penobscot, ss. March 19, 1838.

TAKEN ON EXECUTION and will be sold at public auction, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Penobscot Exchange Coffee House, in Bangor, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1837, being the time of the attachment on the original writ of execution, in said county, viz.: lots of land, being river lots, in said town, according to the plan of said town.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Penobscot, ss. March 19, 1838.

TAKEN ON EXECUTION and will be sold at public auction, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Penobscot Exchange Coffee House, in Bangor, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1837, being the time of the attachment on the original writ of execution, in said county, viz.: lots of land, being river lots, in said town, according to the plan of said town.

FOP BALFOUR EXCHANGE.

FARM in Clinton, Kennebec county, well situated, containing about one hundred acres of good land, 40 of which is under good improvement and fence, and well watered. Said farm will be sold or exchanged for acceptable real estate.

ROBERT ELDER, on the premises.

March 20, 1838.

NORTHERN GRASS AND CLOVER SEED.

ERDS GRASS, Red Top and Clover seed.

FREDERICK LAMBERT, March 19, d&w No 3 Smith & Black.

STATE LOAN OF \$300,000.

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURY OFFICE. Augusta, March 15, 1838.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office by the following resolved.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and is hereby authorized to procure on the faith of the State a loan not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, payable in ten years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable annually; and that he be directed and authorized to issue State securities theron in sums not less than one thousand dollars each.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to issue proposals for said loan, and cause the same to be published in such newspapers of this and other States, as he may judge expedient and the day of May next, and he is hereby authorized and directed to accept the most favorable proposals for whole or any portion of said loan, not however exceeding six per cent interest.

Individuals or corporations desirous of taking part of said loan will please forward their proposals previous to the first day of May next.

March 19, 1838. J. B. CAHOON, Treasurer.

KENNEBEC CLOVER AND HERBS GRASS SEED.

SKILL WHEAT AND OATS, likewise FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

FURTHERMORE BY WAY OF IMPROVEMENT FOR CASH ONLY.

BROWN & PORTER, March 19, 1838.

FOR SALE.

3 LOTS Land in Lagrange, about 300 acres, 2, 27 and 33. 1 lot Land in Kilmarnock about 10 acres, No. 17. For sale by ATTWOOD & SON, Com. Merchants, Bangor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. A Farm in Bradford, well situated, with a house or exchanged for acceptable real estate. Bangor or Hampden. Inquiry of Messrs. BROWN & PORTER, or of J. HERICK, March 19, 1838.

MOOSE HILL FARM.

100 acres in Carmel, 15 miles from Bangor. Other 150 acres about 80 acres under cultivation, about 40 tons hay, 20 acres of meadow, on which good crops of wheat and oats are raised last season, a young orchard 100 trees, stone house, 2 barns and out-houses. This farm is very desirably situated near Vassay & Co. Mills. Apply to ATTWOOD & SON, Com. Merchants, Bangor.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND SATINETS. for sale at reduced price for cash. FREDERICK LAMBERT, No. 3 Smith & Black, March 19.

NOTICE. WHEREAS, certain Notes signed by the subscriber and payable jointly and severally, in John Wilkins, at the Kennebec Arms, in Bangor, one payable in thirty days, and one in one year with interest, and one in three years, with interest annually. This caution and forbid all persons from purchasing same, as there was no consideration for said notes, and they have never been presented to the subscriber, and were unlawfully withheld from payment.

WARNER PHOTOF. Bangor, March 9, 1838.

The above-mentioned notes were signed by W. Preston for the purpose of being signed by W. Preston and another person, jointly and severally. They were to be returned to him if unpaid. They were returned to him after W. Preston signed them, and one of the notes, having been signed by W. Preston, was delivered to him on board of a vessel, and was never paid. W. Preston did not sign the above-mentioned notes until they were brought to him, and he did not sign them until a few days since, with a remittance. He did not sign them when he did not receive payment for them, which he did not receive.

John Wilkins, March 10, 1838.

DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS. A. J. TAYLOR, 100 Main Street, Bangor, for sale.

ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE.

ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE.

ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE.

ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE.

ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE.

ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE. ASPIRIN HAIR DYE.

DANCING PUMPS.

A FEW dozen of Geudelau's superior Dancing Pumps, just rec'd by

REEB & HATCH,
36 Main-Street.

STOCKS.

CATIN and Bouibazine Neck Stocks of superior

quality, at

JANL HAYDEN,
60 Main-Street.

M. GILLIGAN,

(late of the firm of Stewart & Gilligan)

HAS resumed business at No 22 Sargent's

Building Main street, where he would be

happy to see his former customers and all others

who may want any thing in his line of business.

All Garments made warranted to fit

Bangor, Dec 27, 1837

THOMAS'S ALMANAC FOR 1838,

FOR SALE by the gross dozen or single by

E F DUREN

The Minuteman Almanac for 1838,

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the

firm of J. CUSHING & CO was dissolved

by mutual consent on the first day of March

Bangor, March 15, 1838

3d.

SUGAR, RAISINS, &c.

BOXES Havana Brown Sugar, boxes bunch

Oil Sperm and Tallow Candles, Coffee, ground

and long round Spices, Corn, Meal, dry and pickled

Fish, Bacon Smoked Herring, &c, for sale at No.

West Market Place, by

D PEIRCE

March 13

FOR BOSTON.

The schr. SUSAN & PHEBE, E

C Lord, master, will commence loading

on Wednesday next. For freight or

passage or from Boston, apply to the master on

board at Rockport Banking or to

NICKERSON & RICH

Bangor, March 12, 1838

DISSOLUTION.

THE connexion in business between the subscribers

as Attorneys at Law, is this day dissolved

by mutual consent. The business of their late

firm will be settled by NATHANIEL WILSON

NATHANIEL WILSON,

NATHAN WESTON

Orono, March 7, 1837

3d.

NATHANIEL WILSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

March 3d. STILLWATER, (Me.)

NATHAN WESTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

March 3d. STILLWATER, (Me.)

TO LUMBERMEN.

200 Pairs Good Wool Socks.

400 pairs Flannel Drawers for sale at No.

Stillwater COBB & MCKENNEY

March 12

STOCK NO. 54 MAIN STREET.

The balance of stock No 54 Main street will be

closed this spring at very low prices. Also

consignment, a prime assortment of staple Do

uble Goods, which will be sold at great bargains

Dealers and traders from the country will find it for

their interest to call when replenishing their stocks

March 10

FEATHERS, FEATHERS.

CONNECTICUT Live Geese, Baltimore, West.

Conn. Ducks, and Russia Feathers.

Cobb & McKenney offer their stock of Feath-

ers reduced prices. Purchasers of Feathers will

find them at unusual low prices at No. 54 Main

COBB & MCKENNEY

March 8th, 1838

GLOVES.

JUST received gentlemen's and ladies' light kid

and silk Gloves

Also, cotton, worsted and silk Hose at

COBB & MCKENNEY'S,

No. 54 Main street.

FIG'D SATINS.

A BEAUTIFUL article for ball dresses, at cost

at

HAYDEN'S

60 Main Street.

SAW-MILLS.

10 to 1, 2 and 4 in the new block of Saw-Mills

erected by the Bangor and Lower Stillwater

Co. will be sold, let or exchanged for

other property or favorable terms. Apply to the

subscriber at Bangor.

THORNTON MCGAW

March 7, 1838

TEA.

20 CHESTS of boxes Souchong Tea, for sale

at

wholesale and retail

FREDERICK LAMBERT

March 7

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EX-

CHANGE.

A pleasantly situated House

on Third Street, having every conven-

tient, with excellent water through the year. Said

House will be sold, let or exchanged for a Farm in this

vicinity. Possession given immediately. For fur-

ther particulars inquire at the Courier office

March 10

NEW RICE.

NEW RICE just received and for sale at No 3

Smith's Block

FREDERICK LAMBERT

March 7

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EX-

CHANGE.

A pleasantly situated House

on Third Street, having every conven-

tient, with excellent water through the year. Said

House will be sold, let or exchanged for a Farm in this

vicinity. Possession given immediately. For fur-

ther particulars inquire at the Courier office

March 10

FEATHERS.

1000 pieces of fine

Frederick Lambert

March 7

SAW-MILLS.

10 to 1, 2 and 4 in the new block of

Saw-Mills

erected by the Bangor and Lower Stillwater

Co. will be sold, let or exchanged for

other property or favorable terms. Apply to the

subscriber at Bangor.

GEORGE PALMER

44 Main street, Bangor

DISSOLUTION.

THE connexion in business between the subscribers

as Attorneys at Law, was

dissolved by mutual consent. The firm

of their late firm will be settled by J. C. U.

EDWARD KENT

JONAS CUTTING.

Bangor Jan 19, 1838

NOTICE.

THE connexion in business between the subscribers

as Attorneys at Law, was

dissolved by mutual consent. The firm

of their late firm will be settled by J. C. U.

EDWARD KENT

JONAS CUTTING.

Bangor Jan 19, 1838

NOTICE.

THE connexion in business between the subscribers

as Attorneys at Law, was

dissolved by mutual consent. The firm

of their late firm will be settled by J. C. U.

EDWARD KENT

JONAS CUTTING.

Bangor Jan 19, 1838

NOTICE.

THE connexion in business between the subscribers

as Attorneys at Law, was

dissolved by mutual consent. The firm

of their late firm will be settled by J. C. U.

EDWARD KENT

JONAS CUTTING.

Bangor Jan 19, 1838

NOTICE.

THE connexion in business between the subscribers

as Attorneys at Law, was

dissolved by mutual consent. The firm

of their late firm will be settled by J. C. U.

EDWARD KENT

JONAS CUTTING.

Bangor Jan 19, 1838

NOTICE.

THE connexion in business between the subscribers

as Attorneys at Law, was

dissolved by mutual consent. The firm

of their late firm will be settled by J. C. U.

</div

